



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ANNUAL MEETING, 1876.

The Annual Meeting of the Society was held on Thursday, the 20th of April, at eleven o'clock, A.M.; the President in the chair.

The Secretary read the record of the two previous meetings.

The Librarian read his monthly list of donors to the Library, and made special mention of gifts from Mr. A. A. Lawrence and Miss E. S. Quincy.

The Corresponding Secretary read a letter of acceptance from Professor William Everett, elected a Resident Member.

The President then said,—

Our Annual Meeting, as you know, gentlemen, would regularly have been held on the 13th instant; but, that day having been set apart by the Governor of the Commonwealth as a day of fasting and prayer, our meeting was postponed agreeably to the authority given to the Council by the first article of the second chapter of our By-Laws.

Our first business this morning will be to receive the regular monthly reports of our various officers; and we shall then be ready to proceed with the reception of the annual reports and the election of officers for a new year. There will afterwards be an opportunity for communications from the 3d Section, and from the members generally.

The reports of the Annual Meeting were now submitted,—that of the Council, the Librarian, the Treasurer, and the Cabinet-keeper,—and were accepted, and referred to the Committee on the “Proceedings.”

The Finance Committee reported that the accounts of the Treasurer were correctly cast, and properly vouched.

The several reports are here printed.

Report of the Council.

The Council beg leave to report that the work of the Society has been conducted the past year with the usual zeal and interest. The meetings have been held with regularity, and with an attendance of members which gives assurance of the degree of interest taken in its proceedings.

The return of our President, after an absence of eighteen months, was welcomed with great satisfaction in the October

meeting, when he favored us with an account of his intercourse with several of our foreign Honorary and Corresponding Members, and the special labors they are or have been engaged in. The President was not unmindful of the Society in his absence, but kept up an intercourse by correspondence with the Recording Secretary, to our great pleasure and instruction.

We have been called on to deplore the loss by death of five of our Resident Members during the past year; viz., the Hon. Charles W. Upham, Hon. Joel Parker, Hon. Theron Metcalf, Hon. John H. Clifford, and Rev. Edmund H. Sears. Three Honorary Members — Hon. Horace Binney, Earl Stanhope, and John Forster, LL.D. — have passed from our rolls. To the memory of these distinguished and honored persons suitable tributes have been paid by the votes of the Society and by various members, in which have been expressed the sense of the loss sustained by the Society, and the high estimate entertained of their eminence and virtues. The vacancies caused by these deaths have been filled by the election of five Resident Members; and the Society has also added to its list of Honorary and Corresponding Members five new names.

The Library has been enriched by the exchange of publications with other societies, the donations of authors and of its own members; for the particulars of which, as well as its present condition and wants, the Council would refer to the report of the Librarian.

To the Report of the Cabinet-keeper they would also ask attention, detailing the condition of that department.

By invitation of our respected associate, Mr. Frothingham, a meeting of the Society was held at his house in Charlestown on the 10th June last, when he exhibited some ancient and curious maps and views of Bunker Hill and the vicinity, illustrative of the battle; and also submitted valuable and important documents relating to that event, which have been printed in the "Proceedings" of the Society for that month.

An invitation from the Bunker-Hill-Monument Association to unite with them on the occasion of the first centennial anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, 17th June, was accepted and responded to by the attendance of members of the Society joining in the ceremonies, and assisting in the enthusiastic and brilliant display of that day.

The Council would not omit also to notice the occasion of the "centennial anniversary of the opening of the Revolutionary war," celebrated at Concord, April 19, 1875, in conjunction with the town of Lexington, in which members of

the Society participated by invitation of a committee of citizens.

Under authority given to the Council, it has been decided to send to the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, sundry articles of historical value from the Society's cabinets, including relics of the Revolutionary war,—portraits, and a full set of the "Proceedings" and "Collections."

As appears by the Report of the Treasurer, the finances may now be considered on a better footing than for a long time. We are without a floating debt; so that, with a judicious care of our resources and a proper limitation of our expenditures, we have reason to expect a period of increased usefulness and prosperity to the Society. The Council desire to call attention to the recommendation contained in the Report of the Building Committee on the completion of the new building, wherein they recommend that a sum shall be annually set apart as a sinking fund, out of the income derived from the lease to the city, which shall ultimately extinguish the mortgage-debt, and leave the building free and unencumbered. With that view, the following vote is proposed for action at this time:—

Voted, That the Treasurer is hereby instructed to carry to the credit annually of a sinking fund, to extinguish the mortgage-debt, the sum of twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200), to be taken from the rent paid by the city of Boston on the part of the building occupied by the Registry of Deeds and the Probate Office.

In the Report of the Standing Committee, April 11, 1872, to the Annual Meeting, reference was made to the expediency of applying to the Legislature for leave to increase the number of Resident Members. The subject had been some years before submitted to a committee, of which the late Governor Clifford was chairman. The President first called the attention of the Society to this subject at a meeting in June, 1869; when, at his suggestion, that committee was appointed to consider it, and also whether the time had not arrived for applying to the Legislature for leave to hold more real and personal property than the present charter allows. In November, 1871, the subject was again brought to the notice of the Society by the President; and the same committee, after the addition of the name of Governor Washburn, were requested to renew their consideration of the whole subject, and report at the next meeting. An obstacle in the

way of procuring the desired power was thought then to exist in the controversy about the Hutchinson Papers. That difficulty being now removed by a final disposition of it, we may, without apprehension, go to the Legislature with a reasonable prospect of success. At all events, there may soon be, if not already, a necessity for some action to relieve ourselves from the position in which we may stand in reference to holding more property than our charter allows. It is worthy of inquiry, whether, to promote the prosperity and increase the usefulness and reputation of this Society in the special branch of investigation in which it is engaged, an addition of members would not be an efficient means to that desirable end. The claims of a growing and educated community call on us not too jealously to limit the advantages we enjoy, but rather extend our privileges by a judicious selection of new members.

It is unnecessary to do more than allude to the very pleasant meeting of the Society recently held at the house of the President, in which so many of us participated. It was made memorable by the exhibition of the gold medal, which, by vote of the Continental Congress, was presented to General Washington on the evacuation of Boston by the British forces on the 17th March, 1776. To the courtesy of the Mayor we were indebted for the first sight of this precious memorial. He also gave us a history of the circumstances connected with its fortunate acquisition by the city on that special anniversary of the important event the medal was intended to commemorate.

On behalf of the Council,

ROBERT M. MASON.

BOSTON, April 20, 1876.

Report of the Librarian.

The Librarian has the honor to submit his Annual Report. There have been added to the Library, —

Books	424
Pamphlets	1,595
Unbound volumes of newspapers	7
Maps	7
Plans	5
Broadslides	63
Volumes of manuscripts	5
Manuscripts	123
Fac-simile	1
	<hr/>
	2,230

Of the books added, 350 have been given, 30 have been procured by exchange, and 44 bought. Of the pamphlets added, 1,525 have been gifts, and 70 exchanges. Of the Society's publications, 2 volumes have been exchanged for other works. There are now in the Library, it is believed, 23,627 volumes; which number includes the files of bound newspapers, the bound manuscripts, and the Dowse collection. The number of pamphlets in the Library is now nearly 44,000. Mr. Lawrence has continued his gift of books relating to the Rebellion; having added during the year 62 volumes and 3 pamphlets. Fourteen volumes have been bought with the income of the Savage Fund. There have been taken out 176 books and 11 pamphlets, and all have been returned.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL A. GREEN, *Librarian.*

APRIL 20, 1876.

Report of the Treasurer.

The Treasurer of the Massachusetts Historical Society submits the Annual Report for the year closing April 10, 1876:—

Cash on hand, April, 1875	\$347.54
„ received to April, 1876	12,683.00
	<u>\$13,030.54</u>
Cash paid during the year	\$8,119.89
„ in hand, April, 1876	4,910.65
	<u>\$13,030.54</u>

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

DEBITS.

Balance of the account of 1875	\$3,458.76
George Arnold, salary	1,000.00
loan	150.00
Book plate	165.00
William Hamilton, tending boiler	183.45
Incidental expenses	363.36
Coal	223.43
Printing Collections	518.00
Interest on loan of \$60,000	4,200.00
Peabody Fund.—For printing Proceedings	1,222.18
Savage Fund.—Expenditure	94.47
To the credit of the Appleton Fund	732.18
Massachusetts Historical Trust-Fund	382.39
Dowse Fund	600.00
Peabody Fund.—Income	1,470.00
Savage Fund.—Income	340.00
	<u>\$15,103.22</u>

CREDITS.

City of Boston, rent of building	\$9,000 00
Peabody Fund. — Income	1,470.00
Savage Fund. — Income for the year	340.00
Sales of the Society's publications	426.13
Annual assessments and subscriptions	930.00
Admissions	120.00
Coupons of Quincy & Palmyra R. R. bond of \$1,000	80.00
" " Han. & St. Joseph R. R. " " 1,000	80.00
George Arnold, loan	150.00
" " balance	70.00
To the debit of the Dowse Fund, care of the Library	600.00
Peabody Fund, expenditure	1,222.18
Savage Fund	94.47
Sundries	16.87
Balance to new account	503.57
	<u>\$15,103.22</u>

THE APPLETON FUND.

This fund consisted of ten thousand dollars, presented to the Society, Nov. 18, 1854, by the executors of the will of the late Samuel Appleton, on the condition that its income be applied to the purchase, preservation, and publication of historical material. It was received from the executors in ten shares of manufacturing stocks. These stocks were sold in February and March, 1863; and the net proceeds, amounting to twelve thousand two hundred and three dollars, were invested in the real estate of the Society, according to the Declaration of Trust recorded in the Register of Deeds office, book 827, p. 63. On the 14th of March, 1872, the Society, by a vote, authorized the Treasurer to sign, and cause to be recorded, an instrument relinquishing the said Declaration. This instrument was signed April 13, 1872, and is recorded with Suffolk Deeds (lib. 1,102, fol. 89). A new Declaration of Trust was then made, which is on file, giving similar security to the investment. Volumes three to ten inclusive of the Fourth Series of the Society's "Collections," and the first volume of the Fifth Series, were printed from the income of this fund, and the strictly historical portions of the volumes of the "Proceedings" of the Society for 1862-63 and for 1864-65.

Account ending April, 1876.

DEBIT.

Balance advanced to the fund	\$1,345.64
	<u>\$1,345.64</u>

CREDIT.

One year's interest of the investment	\$732.18
Balance to new account	613.46
	<u>\$1,345.64</u>

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL TRUST-FUND.

This fund was originally two thousand dollars, presented to the Society by Hon. David Sears, by an instrument dated Oct. 15, 1855, and accepted Nov. 8, 1855. This provides that the income is to be added to the principal annually between July and January, to form a new investment: but, in any year before such investment, the Society may by vote expend the income for such purposes as may be required; or it may, by vote, expend the accumulation of the income, in whole or in part, towards the purchase or improvement of the premises belonging to the Society, "or in the purchase of works of art or desirable objects," provided that in no case whatever "the original trust-sum be encroached upon or diminished."

The original sum of two thousand dollars was invested in the Society's building. The principal was increased on the 26th of December, 1866, by a subscription, by David Sears and Nathaniel Thayer, of five hundred dollars each, according to the terms of the original instrument, which has not been invested. This, with the two thousand dollars, stands on the ledger as an obligation of the Society, making the principal three thousand dollars.

Pursuant to a vote of the Society, five hundred dollars was paid July 5, 1869, from the accumulation, towards paying off the debt incurred by the purchase of the estate owned by the Society. No other expenditure has been made from the accumulation.

Account ending September 1, 1875.

DEBIT.	
Balance to new account	\$3,755.57
	<u>\$3,755.57</u>
CREDIT.	
Balance of old account	\$3,373.18
Interest one year on \$3,373.18, accumulated income	202.39
" " " \$3,000 of principal	180.00
	<u>\$3,755.57</u>

According to the terms of the trust, the whole of the accumulated income may be appropriated, by a vote of the Society, "to the improvement of the premises belonging to the Society."

THE PEABODY FUND.

This fund was presented to the Society by George Peabody, in a letter dated Jan. 1, 1867, enclosing an order for \$20,000 in 10-40 Coupon Bonds, and providing that they, or their proceeds, shall be held by the Society as a "permanent trust-fund, of which the income shall be appropriated to the publication and illustration of their 'Proceedings' and 'Memoirs,' and the preservation of their Historical Portraits." This trust was accepted by a vote of the Society, Jan. 10, 1867. The Five-per-cent Bonds were sold Feb. 4, 1874; the interest due March 1 being reserved. The interest to Feb. 1 was passed to income account. The net proceeds amounted to \$22,123. This has been invested in Seven-per-cent registered Bonds of the Boston and Albany Railroad, at three-per-cent premium, making \$21,630, and a deposit of \$493 in the Suffolk Savings Bank.

The "Proceedings" for 1866-67, 1867-68, 1869-70, 1871-73, 1873-74, were paid for out of the income of this fund. Another volume is passing through the press.

Account to April, 1876.

DEBITS.

S. Kidder, copying	\$71.00
Translating an ancient Portuguese letter	5.00
J. R. Osgood & Co.'s patent	15.00
S. S. Kilborne, engraving	10.00
John Wilson & Son, printing	488.88
" " " "	273.38
" " " "	284.17
T. Y. Crowell, binding	69.75
George Dexter, Index to Proceedings	60.00
Balance to new account	1,666.58

\$2,888.76

CREDITS.

Balance of old account	\$1,418.76
Interest on Boston & Albany R. R. bond, August	735.00
February	735.00

\$2,888.76

THE DOWSE FUND.

This fund, of ten thousand dollars, was presented to the Society, April, 1857, by the executors of the will of the late Thomas Dowse; and it was invested in a note signed by Edward Hyde and O. W. Watris, secured by mortgage on real estate. This note was paid on the 17th of April, 1863: the

whole fund was then invested in the real estate of the Society, and it stands on the ledger as an obligation of the Society. The income of this fund is included in the rent received from the city of Boston; and the expenditure is included in salaries paid to Mr. Arnold and the assistant, who are employed in the care of the Dowse Library. The account on the ledger the last year is as follows:—

Account to April, 1876.

DEBIT.

Service for the care of the room	\$600.00
	<u>\$600.00</u>

CREDIT.

By one year's interest on \$10,000	\$600.00
	<u>\$600.00</u>

SAVAGE FUND.

The late President, James Savage, bequeathed to the Society five thousand dollars, the income of which is to be expended "for the increase of the said Society's Library." This was received in June, 1873, and invested in \$5,000 bonds of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, bearing interest at six per cent per annum at 90,—\$4,500; and ten shares in this company, costing \$523.25. The income account the past year is as follows:—

DEBITS.

Expenditures for books	\$94.47
Balance	605.53
	<u>\$700.00</u>

CREDITS.

Balance of old account	\$360.00
By interest on \$5,000 bonds of Philadelphia R.R.	300.00
Dividend on 10 shares of ditto	40.00
	<u>\$700.00</u>

The property of the Society is as follows:—

Real estate on Tremont Street.

Peabody Fund. { Twenty-one thousand dollars in bonds of Boston
& Albany R.R.
} Deposit of \$493 in Suffolk Savings Bank.

Savage Fund. { Five thousand dollars in bonds of the Philadelphia,
Wilmington, & Baltimore R.R.
} Ten shares in stock of ditto.

Bond of the Hannibal & St. Joseph R.R. of \$1,000.

Bond of the Quincy & Palmyra R.R. of \$1,000.

Five thousand volumes of the Society's Publications; viz., 41 of Collections, 10 of Proceedings, 2 of the Catalogue, and 1 of Lectures.
 Library of 18,977 volumes, and nearly 44,000 pamphlets.
 The Dowse Library of 4,650 volumes.
 The Cabinet, consisting of pictures, medals, and statuary.
 The copyright of plates of the Life of John Q. Adams.

The income of the Society consists of an annual assessment on each Resident Member of ten dollars, the admission-fee of twenty dollars, the rent of its building, the interest on the Peabody and Savage Funds, and the coupons of the two thousand dollars in bonds.

The obligations of the Society are the annual interest to the Appleton Fund, to the Dowse Fund, and to the Massachusetts Historical Trust-Fund, and the interest on its mortgage note of \$60,000.

In consequence of the change in the investment of the Peabody Fund and the increased income, there will be ample means to continue the publication of the "Proceedings" out of this income.

The means to publish the Centennial volume are ample. The state of the finances is such as to warrant the appropriation of twelve hundred dollars annually towards the payment of the mortgage-note. The accumulated income of the Massachusetts Historical Trust-Fund may, by vote of the Society, be appropriated for this purpose.

The means to publish another volume of "Collections" are provided for in the liberal subscriptions of members in lieu of their annual assessments. These subscriptions were for three years. The amounts of \$404.65, paid to John Wilson & Son, for printing the Belknap Papers, and \$113.35 for copying, — total, \$518.00, — were provided for by this subscription.

Respectfully submitted,

RICHARD FROTHINGHAM, *Treasurer.*

Boston, April 10, 1876.

The undersigned, the committee appointed to examine the Treasurer's account for the year ending April 10, 1876, have compared the vouchers with the entries, and find them correct, and the balances in the ledger as follows:—

DEBITS.

Appleton Fund	\$618.46
General account	503.57
Cash in hand	4,910.65
	<u>\$6,027.68</u>

CREDITS.

Massachusetts Historical Trust-Fund	\$3,755.57
Peabody Fund	1,066.58
Savage Fund	605.53
	<hr/>
	\$6,027.68
	<hr/>

They also find, in the hands of the Treasurer, the property of the Society as follows:—

One bond, Quincy & Palmyra R.R.	\$1,000.00
" " Hannibal & St. Joseph R.R.	1,000.00
Ten shares of Philadelphia, Wilmington, & Baltimore R.R. . .	523.25
Deposit in Suffolk Savings Bank	493.00
Twenty-one thousand dollars in bonds of Boston & Albany R.R.	21,630.00
Five thousand dollars in Philadelphia, Wilmington, & Baltimore R.R. bonds	4,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$29,146.25
	<hr/>

W. AMORY,
ROBERT M. MASON, } *Committee.*

Report of the Cabinet-keeper.

The Cabinet-keeper respectfully presents a short Annual Report. The collections belonging to the Society are in good order. During the year, about the average number of donations have been made to the Cabinet, but perhaps of less than average importance and value. The City Government of Boston has lately deposited here a section of a large bough of the Old Elm, which is an interesting memorial of the city and the year. Four portraits have gone from the gallery on their way to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia; and other articles are held in readiness to follow, and will probably be sent.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Cabinet-Keeper.*

Voted, To adopt the recommendation of the Council in their report,—that \$1,200 per annum be set aside to create a sinking fund for the reduction of the Society's debt.

Messrs. WASHBURN, HOAR, and E. AMES, were appointed a committee to consider the subject of applying to the Legislature for leave to hold more property, and to elect a larger number of Resident Members than the present charter allows.

Mr. ELLIS AMES, from the committee to nominate a list of officers for the current year, reported the following list, which was adopted:—

President.

HON. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, LL.D. BOSTON.

Vice-Presidents.

HON. CHARLES F. ADAMS, LL.D. BOSTON.

HON. EMORY WASHBURN, LL.D. CAMBRIDGE.

Recording Secretary.

CHARLES DEANE, LL.D. CAMBRIDGE.

Corresponding Secretary.

REV. CHANDLER ROBBINS, D.D. BOSTON.

Treasurer.

HON. RICHARD FROTHINGHAM, LL.D. CHARLESTOWN.

Librarian.

SAMUEL A. GREEN, M.D. BOSTON.

Cabinet-keeper.

WILLIAM S. APPLETON, A.M. BOSTON.

Standing Committee.

EDMUND QUINCY, A.M. BOSTON.

WILLIAM G. BROOKS, Esq. BOSTON.

CHARLES C. SMITH, Esq. BOSTON.

REV. HENRY W. FOOTE, A.M. BOSTON.

REV. GEORGE E. ELLIS, D.D. BOSTON.

The President then said,—

Happening to form the acquaintance in London, last summer, of Lord Waveney, formerly known as Sir Robert Shafto Adair, of Flixton Hall, Suffolk County, England, he offered to send me an old map of Massachusetts and New England, published in immediate reference to the battle of Bunker Hill, and the march of the Colonial troops to the siege of Boston. It has reached me within twenty-four hours past, just in season for exhibition to-day. I present it to the Society.*

The President then read a letter from a lady from New York, Georgiana Adlane, relating to an ancient map, which was referred to Mr. Frothingham.

The following circular letter was read by the President:—

* A copy of this map is in a collection of maps presented to the Society in 1859 by Comte Jules de Menou. It is partly colored, and has a border on the right hand, containing a plan of the harbor of Boston, and a plan of the town of Boston and Charlestown,—the last in flames. It was printed in London, for R. Sawyer & J. Bennett, Sept. 2, 1775; and is described by Mr. Frothingham in his "Siege of Boston." The copy presented by the President was framed, and the date at the bottom covered up or cut off; and the border, described as in the Menou copy, on the right hand of the map, is wanting here. — Eds.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA, 820 SPRUCE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, April 19, 1876.

DEAR SIR, — In view of the great events which took place in this city in the year 1776, and which the nation, after the lapse of a hundred years, now celebrates with grateful joy, it has been resolved that the Hall of the Society, usually closed during the summer months, shall, during the coming summer, be kept open daily (except on Sundays) from ten o'clock in the morning till six o'clock in the afternoon.

It will, in the other seasons, be open, as usual, from ten o'clock in the morning till ten o'clock in the evening, daily, except on Sundays.

We beg to make known to you, that should you come to this city in the present year, and feel disposed to visit the Society's Hall, you will be entirely welcome there.

And the communication thus addressed to you is intended equally for the members of your Society, to whom we shall be happy that you communicate it.

We have the honor to be, sir, with great respect,

Your very obedient servants,

JOHN JORDAN, Jr.,

R. L. NICHOLSON,

FREDERICK D. STONE,

Committee on the Hall.

TOWNSEND WARD, *Secretary.*

To the President of the
Massachusetts Historical Society.

The President, who had recently returned from Philadelphia, presented to the Library a "Visitors' Guide to the Centennial Exhibition."

Professor WASHBURN read the following brief note from the Hon. Edward Kent of Bangor, and the two documents appended: —

To the Hon. EMORY WASHBURN.

The two instruments on this sheet are true copies of two separate papers found among the papers of the late Hon. Samuel E. Dutton, of Bangor, Me. I have returned the originals to the Hon. J. E. Godfrey, Judge of Probate of Bangor, from whom I received them.

EDWARD KENT.

BANGOR, Feb. 8, 1876.

Know all men by these presents That I Jacob Jonah of Natick in the County of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts a Molatto man, being involved in debts and Embarrassments, and almost without cloathing, and in want of a habitation, and of all the necessities of life — And in Consideration of the sum of thirty pounds paid to and for me, by Jonathan Greeley of said Natick Esquire and Ammi

Sawyer Dodge of Weston in said county yeoman — Do hereby voluntarily and of my own free will and accord sell, make over and convey and bind myself in service to the said Jonathan Greeley and Ammi Sawyer Dodge and their respective heirs and assigns, for and during the Term of the natural life of the said Jacob Jonah. The said Jonathan Greeley and Ammi Sawyer Dodge or their assigns providing for the comfortable support of the said Jacob Jonah in health and sickness during said term of life. In witness whereof I the said Jacob Jonah hereunto set my hand and seal. April 26th 1787.

(Signed)

JACOB ^{his} X JONAH [L. s.]
_{mark}

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of us.

(Signed) JOHN JONES
ABEL PERRY
AMOS MORSE.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
SUFFOLK SS., DOVER, April, 27, 1787.

Jacob Jonah before named personally appeared before me, and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be his free act and deed.

(Signed) JOHN JONES Justice of the Peace.

To all people to home these lines may be maid known, We the subscribers hereby Certify that Lonnon Buckland a negro man and Beck Buckland his Reputed wife a Molatto woman together with Jacob Jonah a Negro man ware all taken by legal Authority and tryed before Daniel Whitney Esq of Sherburn in the county of Middlesex & State of Massachusetts Bay for theft, who were declared guilty by said Justice, and who having been often proved guilty of like offences, and often Punished, and by there often Repeated acts of such wickedness Forfited the Favours and good Esteem of every Honest person. They to prevent any further Leagal process, which they had reason to think would not be very Tolerable from the real Bad character, were Induced to Sine a bill of Sail or obligation to Jonathan Greeley and Ammi S Dodge to Serve in the Capacity of Bond men and woman during their Natural lives.

Upon this Transaction several Blacks being much disturbed, and we apprehensive that false Reports and accounts may be raised aboute the affaer, we were desired in this manner to represent the True State of this affair.

NATICK August 15 1787.

(Signed)

ELIAKIM MORRILL
EPHRAIM DANA
W^m BIGLOW
DAVID MORSE
ASA -ADAMS.

Dr. ROBBINS exhibited the heliotyped volume of Washington's Newburgh Address, now ready for publication.

Mr. DEANE communicated from the Holmes Papers the following Journal of the Siege of Yorktown, 1781, kept by Colonel Jonathan Trumbull, Jr., private secretary to General Washington:—

*Minutes of Occurrences respecting the Seige and Capture of York in Virginia, extracted from the Journal of Colonel Jonathan Trumbull, Secretary to the General, 1781.**

About the 12th of August Gov^r Trumbull and his council meet at Danbury to consult with General Washington respecting the attack on New York.

Between the 12th and 18th Plan of Operation was totally changed. The attack upon New York from its first contemplation had been deemed eventual and contingent, dependant on the exertions of the States and the place of the arrival of the French Fleet. At this period the General having intelligence from the Fleet that their first appearance would be in the Chesapeak-Bay, from this circumstance and the slow and ineffectual preparations of the States, took his resolution to abandon his first object, and to meet and cooperate with the fleet in the Chesapeak with a view to reduce the British army in Virginia under the Command of Lieut General, the Earl Cornwallis.

For this purpose it was determined to take a detachment of about 2500 American Troops, and all the French under the command of the Count Rochambeau. These, with the troops already in Virginia, under the command of the Marquiss De Lafayette, and those with the Fleet, were supposed to be sufficient for the accomplishment of the object.

August 19th. The General, with the troops, commenced his march from the camp at Philipsburg.

20th. The American troops arrive at Kings Ferry and cross the

* The writer was the son of Governor Jonathan Trumbull, Sen., of Connecticut, born 26th March, 1740, died Aug. 7, 1809; H. U. 1759; Governor of Connecticut from 1798 to 1809. He succeeded Hamilton as private secretary of Washington, 16th April, 1781. "The circle of my acquaintance," says Washington, writing him on the subject, "does not furnish a character that would be more pleasing to me as a successor to him than yourself. I make you the first offer, therefore, of the vacant office; and should be happy in your acceptance of it. The pay is one hundred dollars a month; the rations, those of a lieutenant-colonel in the army, which, in fact, are additional, as the value thereof is received in money. No perquisites appertain to the office. The secretary lives as I do; is at little expense while he is in my family, or when absent on my business; and is in the highest confidence and estimation, from the nature of the office" (Stuart's Life of Jonathan Trumbull, Sen., p. 554). This transcript of Colonel Trumbull's Journal appears from the hand-writing to have been made by a later hand, some years after the events narrated occurred. On the outside the cover is written, "A Journal of the Siege and Capture of York and Gloucester, October, 1781." Beneath, in Dr. Holmes's hand, "From Rev. Dr. Trumbull's MSS."

river with shoes and baggage. The General after supper crossed with his suit and finding every thing good train, goes to Col: Hays at the White House and takes Quarters.

21. Here writes to the several States explaining his movements, &c. But these letters were not yet to be communicated. The General wishes as much and as long as possible to cover his design.

For this purpose all our views, talk, and some preparations look towards Staten Island and the Sandy Hook. Thirty boats built in the North River, are mounted on carriages and ready to be taken into our line of march, with the ostensible design of making a descent on Staten Island, or to be used for other purposes in our attempts on New York.

French ovens are building at Chatham in Jersey. Others were ordered to be prepared at a place near the Hook. Contracts are made for forrage to be delivered immediately to the French Army on their arrival at the last mentioned place. Here it is supposed that Batteries are to be erected for the security and aid of the Fleet, which is hourly expected. By these manœuvres and the correspondent march of the Troops, our own army no less than the Enemy are completely deceived. No movement perhaps was ever attended with more conjectures, or such as were more curious than this. Some were indeed laughable enow'; but not one I believe penetrated the real design.

23 & 24th. The French army with baggage, store and artillery pass the North River.

26. General arrives at Chatham, writes to Virginia and the other Southern States.

27. To Philadelphia.

28. American troops arrive at Springfield, and halt. The French at Whippany. Form a large camp.

29. Troop march, General and his suit leave Chatham, meet Count Rochambeau at Princetown, and after dining together General and their suits ride to Trenton.

30. Proceed to Philadelphia, are received by crowds of people with shouts and acclamations. All wonder at the design of this visit.

Sept: 1. Write Letters from Philadelphia, to General Green, &c.

2. American troops pass the city, the 3d the French pass. Designs of the movements begin to open.

4. No news from the fleet which occasions much speculation and great anxiety.

5. General and suit Leave Philadelphia, and about 3 miles below Chester meets an Express from Admiral De Grass. The Fleet arrived in the Chesapeak 26 ult: News welcome though strangely delayed. The General returns to Chester to meet and rejoice with Count Rochambeau, who was coming down by water, and to communicate the joy to Congress. At Evening proceeds to Wilmington.

6. Breakfast at Christiana Bridge, where our boats, stores &c. are brought from Delaware Water through the Christiana Creek, debarked and carried across by land about 12 miles to the head of Elk.

Here they are again embarked up the Elk River and transported down the Chesapeake. The General proceeds to the Head of Elk where the troops and a great part of the stores are arrived and beginning to embark.

The want of water craft obliges part of the troops to march by land to Baltimore, and eventually as far as Anapolis. Many ox and horse teams are sent on by land, the General expecting to find little or no means of land transportation in Virginia. The many rivers and great abundance of water communication almost superceeding the necessity of that convenience.

7. At Elk writing Letters, forwarding troops, stores &c. The country through which we have passed greatly pleased with the prospect of our Expedition.

8. Leave y^e Head of Elk, arrived at Baltimore. Great joy in town, illuminations, address, &c.

9. General with Col^l Humphry only leaves Baltimore very early intending to reach his own house this day, — about 60 miles. The rest of the family jogg on easily.

10. Arrive at Mount Vernon just as the family are at dinner. Count Rochambeau arrives at evening.

11th. At Mount Vernon General Chastilux arrives with his aids. A numerous family now present. All accommodated. An elegant seat and situation, great appearance of opulence and real exhibitions of hospitality & princely entertainment.

12th. At Mount Vernon.

13. Leave Mount Vernon, and between Colchester and Dumphries meet letters giving an account of an action between the two Fleets, & that the French were gone out from the Bay in pursuit of the English. The event not known. Much agitated.

14. Rumours of the return of the French Fleet, with some advantage, which relieved our fears.

15. Arrive at Williamsburg. Great joy among the troops and people. Dine with Marquis St^e Simon, who commands the troops arrived in the Fleet. A very agreeable man.

16th. General Reconnoitres. — Meditates a visit to the Admiral.

17. Preparing Queries to Count De Grass.

18th. The General, Count Rochambeau, Gen^l Chatelux, Gen^l Knox & Gen^l Duportail, with aids Col^l Cobb and myself, embark in College Creek. Fall down the Creek and embark on board the fine little Ship Queen Charlotte, captured from the English on her voyage from Charlestown to England, with Lord Rawdon, Coll^l Doyle & Lady, &c. who are prisoners to the French Admiral. Fine accommodations fitted up for his Lordship, a great variety of store to which we are introduced with great hospitality by the present possessors. P. M. fine wind down the River James, pass several ships, come to and wait the tide.

19. A fine wind — come early in the morning in view of the Fleet, a grand Sight. 32 Ships of the Line in Lime Haven Bay just under the point of Cape Henry. This was about 60 miles from the place of our

embarkation. About 12 o'clock go on board the Admiral's Ship. Received with great ceremony, and military [and] naval parade, and most cordial welcome. The admiral is a remarkable man for size, appearance and plainness of address. Compliments being finished, business is proposed and soon dispatched to great satisfaction. After this dinner is served, and then we view the ship, her batteries, accommodations, &c. — a noble prospect, — the world in miniature.

After receiving the compliments of the Officers of the Fleet, who almost universally came on board the Admirals Ship, we take our leave, about sunset, to go on board our little ship.

Are salluted by the Admirals guns and the manning of all the ships of y^e Fleet. The men from tops, yards, &c. give us their several *Feu de joys* — or *vive Le Roy*.

20th. On board the *Charlottee*. — very calm, make scarce any way. Begin to descry our little Fleet from the Bay with our troops, &c. a joyful sight. P. M. The wind springs up, we move and get on Ground, and lie all Night very impatient.

21st. Still on ground. Leave the ship & get off in her boat. The ship soon gets off and follows us. We go on board the *Andromach* Frigate for assistance. Get breakfast, we sail fast in our boat, as the wind freshens up, but not very comfortably. We are wet with the sprays. Our little ship comes up with us, and we return to her. The wind comes up very hard and blowing a head and stormy obliges us to come to under the land and wait for better weather. See a number of our small Fleet, are visited by the officers and find that their situation is very favourable.

22. Storm continues, we weigh and beat up the River but make slow way.

23. Early in the morning, wind still a head, we take our boat, make along shore and about noon arrive at Williamsburg. Find General Lyncoln with a number of the troops arrived with stores artillery &c, in much better condition and with much less loss than could have been expected. Happy circumstance!

25. Troops come up. Begin to encamp near Williamsburg.

26. Preparations are made to move towards the enemy about 12 miles from us. Write Gen! Green.

28. A most wonderful and very observable coincidence of favorable circumstances having concentrated our various and extended preparations, the army commences its march from Williamsburg and approaches within two miles of York Town. The enemy on our approach make some shew of opposition from their Cavalry, but upon our bringing up some field pieces and making a few shot, they retire, and we take a quiet position for the night.

The General and family sleep in the field without any other covering than the canopy of the heavens, and the small spreading branches of a tree, which will probably be rendered venerable from this circumstance for a length of time to come. Previous to this movement the enemies post at Gloucester on the opposite side of York River had been invested by a body of militia under the command of Gen! Wedon. The

French Legion of the Duke de Lanzun, and a body of French Troops from the Fleet all under the command of B. Gen! De Choisey. By the approach of the main Body, and Lying of the French ships in the Mouth of the River, the Enemy were now completely invested, except by Water above the Town, where they are yet open, and their boats are Troublesome up the River for some distance. To close them on this side the General has proposed it to the admiral to run some ships above the Town, and to take their Station there.

29. The American Troops take their station in the Front of the Enemies Works, extend from the Left of Pigeon Quarter, to Moor's Mill, on Wormley's Creek, near the River.

The French Troops occupy the left of the Americans, and extend to the river above the Town. No opposition this day except a few shots from the extrem works, and small firing from their Jagers and our Rifle men.

30. In the morning it is discovered that the Enemy have evacuated all their exterior works, and retired to their interior defence near the town. We immediately take possession of Pigeon Quarter and hill, and of the Enemies Redoubts, and find ourselves very unexpectedly upon very advantageous ground, commanding their Line of Works in near approach. Scarce a gun fired this day. At night our troops begin to throw up some works, and to take advantage of the enemies evacuated labours.

Colonel Scammell, being officer of the day is cruelly wounded and taken prisoner while reconnoitering.

October 1st. Our troops continue their works of defence, and are employed in bringing from our landing the heavy artillery stores, &c. which come on slowly for want of means for transportation. Our teams not arrived. The general's own waggons and those of the General and other Officers are employed in this service. — Small and ineffectual fire from y^e Enemy.

2. Employed as Yesterday. — Our wagons very inadequate to the purpose. Firing from the enemy as yesterday. At night 4 Americans are killed by one random shot from the Enemy.

3d. Continue our operations as yesterday. Almost no fire from the Enemy. A matter of Speculation. The General determined to return no fire upon the enemy till our batteries are all ready to play to some purpose.

4. Getting on cannon, stores, &c. as well as we can with our means. Little firing from the enemy all the day, — till night, our patrols, by order, approach near the enemys works, draw their fire of musquetry, spread an alarm and produce a continued fire of cannon through the night. One man is killed.

5th. Means of transportation increased by the arrival of ox teams, &c. Proceed now with better dispatch. Park of Artillery begins to look respectable, & preparations for offensive measures ripen fast.

6th. Continue our preparations. Deposits of fascines, gabions, &c. formed. Little fire from the enemy, who are remarkably quiet and inoffensive. Differently accounted for. At night our line of circum-

vallation is begun and trenches are opened at 600 yards distance, (about 37 rods). All this performed without discovery from the Enemy, or any increased fire from the town. Random firing all night. No person hurt. By morning the troops are completely covered & work in security. Very happy beginning of our operations.

This day Colonel Scammel dies of his wounds at Williamsburg, having been sent out of town on parole.

7th. Works continued, — Batteries constructing, one man killed — a Sally expected at Night.

8th. No molestation from the Enemy last night. Remarkably civil fire as usual. 1 American killed, 1 wounded. 1 killed and 4 wounded in the French lines. Batteries compleated and cannon getting into them, — with mortars, howitz, &c. and begin to wear a threatening appearance.

9th. One American and 1 French battery commenced their fire at 4 o'clock, P. M. and are very heavy. Enemies fire as usual.

10th. All our batteries open early this morning with a terrible roar. 60 cannon and mortars, exceedingly well served and judiciously thrown. Continue till 10 o'clock and slacken. The enemies fire silenced & they driven from their lines, which can make no opposition to ours. In the evening an heavy fire again from our batteries with little return from the town.

The Charon a 44 Gun Ship took fire in the evening from an hot ball and burned to the water. — An elegant appearance tho' the loss is regretted. One Transport is also lost. The Charon being placed in such situation as greatly to annoy our troops in the battery above the town, produced that resentment which [was] the cause of her unhappy fate.

11th. Batteries continued to play — The Enemy make little return — 1 Ship more burnt.

At night our second parallel is run in about 400 yards of the town in equal quiet as the first and unobserved. No sally yet from the enemy. Their mode of defence much admired. The opposition from his Lordship by no means equal to our expectations, considering his high character, for bravery, military skill and activity.

12th. Second parallel completed. Batteries are constructing for the removal of the Artillery nearer the town. Enemy begin to encrease their fire. Some small shells are thrown by them, and we experience more annoyance, but if no more effectual opposition is experienced the town must soon be too hot for his Lordship and his troops. — Some loss this day.

13th. Batteries compleating. Fire from the enemy more annoying and occasions considerable loss. Defence expected to be more vigorous.

14th. Two redoubts of the enemy on their left being much in our way, and appearing to be practicable to our assaults, — and their situation, if gained being likely to be very advantageous to our operations, an attempt is resolved upon them, and preparations are made for their attack. On the evening an alarm is spread on the opposite

side of the enemy by a sham attack on that quarter to divert their attention, while a real assault is made by two divisions of troops on the two redoubts, which are almost instantly carried with great bravery & resolution; and, with very little loss on our side. Some of the enemy are prisoners, 73, some killed and others ran away. Among the latter their chief Commander, a Colonel M^cPherson. A noble acquisition which uncovers all the left flank of the enemy, & exposes their works to be taken in reverse.

15th. Batteries & works completing & our second parallel extended to take in the two redoubts we have acquired, which is completed, and the enemies own labours added to ours. At night the enemy make a small but ineffectual Sortie, little loss to us, some given to the enemy, who are soon repulsed with precipitation. This is their first attempt and gave but little fear or apprehension from this specimen of their spirit.

16th. Our newly acquired redoubts, with other batteries preparing for the cannon removing and placing in them, and every preparation for a serious and terrible fire to morrow from increased number of batteries and artillery in much nearer approach than hitherto.

17th. Expect to begin our new roar of cannon, mortars, &c. but are prevented by the appearance of a flag from his Lordship, which bears a letter proposing a cessation of hostilities & a conference of commissioners to consider on terms for the surrender of the ports of York & Gloucester. This produces a correspondence; — the more honourable to our General as it was the first message or letter that had ever passed between the two Commanders, and was begun on the part of the British hero.

18th. The Correspondence kept open, commissioners preparing articles.

19th. All matters being settled the articles are this day signed, and the troops march out, &c. This day Earl Cornwallis is invited to dine, but excuses himself on account of health. Keeps his Quarters. — General O'Hara conducts the troops and is attended by General Lincoln. Our army ranged in two lines through which the prisoners pass. The Americans on the right, the Allies on the left. The two Generals with their suits at the head of their lines on horseback. A Grand Spectacle! A useful lesson to the pride and ambition of man. General O'Hara dines at Head Quarters, — very social and easy.

28th. Receiving stores, &c. Tilghman goes to Congress with the News of our Success.

21. General goes a visit to Admiral De Grasse who is unwell on board his ship, and by this means prevented embracing the General on land as was intended. Colonel Laurens attends the General. The prisoners this day march to their places of destination, escorted by a guard of militia under General Lawson.

22 to November 4. } Making various arrangements and dispositions of troops, stores, &c. Reinforcement to General Green, consisting of Pennsylvanians, Maryland & Virginia troops, including their

cavalry. General S^t Clare to command, had under him B. General Wayne & Gist, — with military stores, artillery, ammunition, clothing, &c.

Earl Cornwallis sails on board a Cartel for New York.

5th. General S^t Clair with his command commenceth his march for the southward.

MAY MEETING, 1876.

A stated monthly meeting was held on Thursday, May 11, at eleven o'clock, A.M.; the President (Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP) in the chair.

The record of the previous meeting was read by the Secretary.

The monthly list of donors was read by the Librarian, who reported for the Cabinet a gift of a powder-horn from Captain Samuel Clarke, captain of the ship "Edith Warren." The powder-horn was inscribed, "Ephraim Moors his Horn, Made at Temples Warf, Dec. 29, 1775;" and there was engraved on it, with some skill, the representation of Boston, Bunker Hill, Prospect Hill, Winter Hall, Charles and Mystic Rivers, &c.

Another serial of the "Belknap Papers," Part II., embracing about 100 pages, was announced as ready for distribution.

A large-paper copy of Dr. Ellis's oration before the city of Boston on the 17th March, being the one hundredth anniversary of the evacuation by the British, was presented by the author.

The President reported, as a gift from Professor Edward E. Salisbury, its author, a very elegant volume, entitled "Mr. William Deodate (of New Haven from 1717 to 1751) and his Italian Ancestry," printed for private circulation.

Also a gift, from Judge Putnam, of a rare volume of Discourses by James Fitch, of Norwich, Conn., with a preface by Increase Mather.

There was also received from the widow of our late esteemed associate, Rev. Charles Mason, D.D., a lock of the hair of General Washington, given by himself to Alexander Hamilton.

Grateful acknowledgments were ordered for the several gifts.